

LYNCH NEGRO IN ALABAMA

MOB AT SCOTTSBORO ENGAGES IN FIGHT WITH SHERIFF.

Official Attempts to Save Andrew Diggs, Arrested for Criminal Assault, with Two Revolvers—Is Shot Twice and His Daughter Is Forced to Give Up Jail Keys—Governor Orders Special Term of Court to Investigate—Five Leaders Recognized.

Scottsboro, Ala., June 30.—Andrew Diggs, a negro, was taken from the jail last night and hanged by a mob. The negro was arrested Sunday for an attempt to criminally assault Miss Alma, the 19 year old daughter of Dr. B. B. Smith.

The sheriff attempted to stand off the mob with two pistols. Mounting the stairs he said he would kill any one who attempted to come up. The threat was met with a volley, and the sheriff emptied his revolver in reply. One shot took effect in the sheriff's right leg and the other in his pistol arm.

Take Keys from Sheriff's Daughter.

The daughter of the sheriff ran to her father and was at once covered by a pistol in the hands of a member of the mob and made to deliver the keys to the cell in which the negro was confined. One of the masked men summoned a doctor, who responded promptly and dressed the wounds of the sheriff, which are not dangerous.

Negro Makes Confession.

The negro made a confession to the brother of the young woman and others who visited the jail after his capture.

Calls Special Term of Court.

Atlanta, Ga., June 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Jelks of Alabama has ordered a special term of court to try five members of the Scottsboro mob, who were recognized at the jail when they lynched Andrew Diggs, a negro.

THE LYNCHING HABIT.

Two of the most outrageous and indefensible lynchings in the history of that crime recently occurred in South Carolina, and they are all the more outrageous because it has been supposed until now that lynching had been virtually abandoned in that state and the punishment of crime left to the law. In these cases, however, there were no crimes. Innocent men were shot to death.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., William Hall, a farmer and postmaster at Chinquapin, in Aiken county, was murdered by unknown persons for unknown reasons. It was suspected that the murderers were negroes. A mob gathered on the next day and went to the cabins of two negroes, Debbie Head and Jesse Butler. They were not accused of committing the murder, or even of complicity in the crime. It was thought they might know who committed because they lived in the neighborhood. negroes protested their ignorance to at, but it was of no avail. They were taken out and shot. It has since been learned that both men told the truth. No more about the matter than

the members of the mob, and thus two innocent men were murdered.

A contemporary, referring to these recent outbreaks of lawlessness, calls them "a continuous performance of tragedy." Perhaps this characterization is a little too strong. It might be more correct to say that lynching is fast becoming a habit. In Wyoming the other day so-called "good citizens" broke into a jail, took out two prisoners who were already serving sentences, and shot them to death. It was not alleged that there was danger of a failure of justice or of a delay of punishment. The men had been convicted and were serving out their sentences. Such cases as those in Wyoming and in South Carolina show the brutalizing and demoralizing influences of the lynching habit. The members of these mobs are not only murderers under Justice Brewer's definition but they are murderers without cause or incentive on the shadow of justification.

WELL DONE, VERMILION.

Winfield Baker, one of the leaders of the mob which lynched the negro Mayfield at Danville on July 25 and then attacked the Danville jail with the intention of seizing the negro Wilson and lynching him also, has been found guilty by the Vermillion county jury of rioting and of committing assault with intent to kill upon Sheriff Whitlock. Baker has been given an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary.

The report of the conviction has struck cold terror into the hearts of the other indicted rioters. And well it may. For the lifelong disgrace of stripes hangs over them now as by a single hair. A few more such convictions, a few more "respected citizens" sent to prison, and lynching will cease forever in Illinois.

The conviction of Baker is exactly what was needed to check the mania of lawlessness in this state. Well done, Vermillion.

A LESSON TO MOBGRABERS.

The shooting of rioters at Evansville, a painful but salutary lesson. In all ability there will be no more mobs in that city, and evil disposed men in other places who welcome any pretext to get up a riot will be more cautious lest they meet the fate that befell some of the Indiana law breakers.

The governor of Indiana is indignant because the sheriff did not crush the mob when it began to form. He says: "If the sheriff had performed his duty fearlessly in the first place this thing never would have happened." Seldom, indeed, would it be necessary to call out the militia if the civil guardians of the peace were less timid and conciliatory. They can quell an incipient riot with clubs, but if they allow it to come to a head and the militia have to be called on sterner methods have to be used to restore peace and order. As a rule, the calling out of the militia, especially in a city which has an organized police force, is evidence that the civil authorities, whether sheriff, mayor, or chief of police, are cowardly or ignorant.

There was one "innocent onlooker" among those killed at Evansville. Her fate

is regrettable. She was a victim of the perditional curiosity which caused her to expose herself to danger when there was a riot. As for the men in the mob who were killed or wounded, they took their lives in their hands when they refused to disperse and continued to press upon the militia. The latter were patient and forbearing. If they had not fired when they did they would have been trampled under foot and most of them would have lost their lives.

When the soldiers fired the mob turned tail and ran. It was cowardly, as are most mobs. They are courageous only when they meet with no opposition. If the sheriff had called out a posse of able bodied, law abiding citizens when the trouble began the mob leaders would have run away almost as rapidly as they did day before yesterday, when they learned to their amazement that the militiamen would shoot.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The contrast between the sermon of the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, a Presbyterian clergyman of Wilmington, Del., delivered on Sunday while the lynching of the negro White was pending, and the public appeal made by the Rev. E. B. Bishop, father of White's victim, could hardly be stronger or more significant. Both were made at a time when the public was greatly stirred by the brutality of the crime, and the more law-abiding part of the community had already made demonstrations indicating its unmistakable intention to usurp the functions of law. The one clergyman proved himself an unsafe adviser. The other clergyman proved himself a safe one. It would have been better had his appeal been heeded. It should have been heeded all the more because of all the people in Wilmington he was the greatest sufferer and had the most natural cause to cherish revenge. It was his daughter whom White had murdered.

The Rev. Mr. Elwood was not justified in endorsing lynching under any circumstances. As a minister of the gospel it was his duty to advocate law and order, to discountenance all lawless movements, to maintain the sanctity of the law, and to renounce barbarism in any form. The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Bishop to the public was in strong contrast with the rash utterance of Mr. Elwood, and it goes to the root of this lynching business, which is fast becoming the distinctive national crime. He had the right to speak for himself and his family, for indeed their "cup of bitterness" is full, and his admonition should have been convincing. He urged citizens to refrain from violence and to "wait calmly until the law in its majesty may remove the wretch from society." He warned his hearers "that any other course would 'bring a kind of glory for those of his class' and would 'dishonor the laws of our commonwealth.'" In conclusion, he said: "Let us not try to atone for one crime, no matter how heinous, by committing another." These are wise words and they should be taken to heart by every citizen.

TWELVE DANVILLE RIOTERS CONVICTED

Jury Acquits Two Men Who Turn State's Evidence Regarding Race War and Mobbing Jail.

PENITENTIARY IS THE PUNISHMENT

One Woman Included Among the Prisoners, Who Will Be Given an Indeterminate Sentence—Case Is Unique in History of State.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 5.—Twelve of the fourteen defendants in the Danville jail riot case, the result of the recent race war here, were found guilty by a jury tonight after several hours of debate. There is one woman among the convicted.

The two men who were acquitted turned state's evidence.

This is said to be the first time on record that any one has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for endeavoring to break into an Illinois jail.

The punishment of the twelve offenders is an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary. State's Attorney Keeslar, who prosecuted the case, will probably not push the felony charge against the other prisoners at present. However, he expects some to plead guilty of riot and take a jail sentence.

Attacked Jail and Sheriff.

The men who will have to serve time were accused of attempting to break into the jail by battering down the doors with a huge steel rail. They were trying to secure a negro prisoner who was accused of assault. When the attack was made Sheriff Whitlock drove off the mob with a magazine shotgun, wounding many of the assailants.

The jury did not reach a decision until nearly midnight. Then the prisoners were sent for. It was after 12 o'clock when they were brought from the jail to the courthouse. Word spread that a verdict had been reached, and by the time court convened there was a large crowd of spectators, including the friends of the accused men. The verdict was then read, but no demonstration was made.

Twelve Are Convicted.

The twelve convicted prisoners are: Winfield Baker, William Redwine, Horace Murphy, Isaac Newton Slade, Thomas Bell, John Isom, John Walton, John Robertson, Adam Murray, Clement Mobaker, Ol Mensessee, and Bessie Armstrong, alias Bessie Dodge. John Kress and Richard Roberts, who turned state's evidence, were acquitted.

The main case went to the jury at 6 o'clock this evening. The trial just lasted a week, four days of which were consumed in obtaining a jury. The evidence was all in at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

that they would go along to the penitentiary with him, but his attorneys would not allow him to go upon the witness stand.

Roberts is a young man, of more prepossessing appearance than the majority of the prisoners. He was night clerk at the Saratoga hotel for some time, and afterward worked in McBain's restaurant. He was among the first arrested after the riot, and has been in jail ever since. His testimony was a complete surprise to the attorneys for the defense and to the other defendants. They, especially Murray, cast upon him looks of vindictiveness. Baker, who has already been tried and found guilty of a penitentiary offense in assaulting Sheriff Whitlock with intent to kill, was not put upon the stand. It is alleged that he was anxious to testify and implicate all his fellow defendants, so

Roberts, under cross-examination by State's Attorney Keeslar, virtually turned state's evidence. He said that he saw Jack Walton standing in the crowd yelling curses against Sheriff Whitlock. He saw Isaac Newton Slade holding to the iron rail. He saw Winfield Baker throwing stones at the jail and at the arc lights. He saw Adam Murray urging on the crowd with his hands and saw him shot. He saw Bessie Dodge urging on the crowd, and heard her say: "The sheriff is no better than the niggers, and he ought to be lynched, too!"

Turned State's Evidence.

The testimony of Roberts was of the utmost importance. It supported the testimony of the sheriff and his deputies in regard to Murray, Baker, Walton, and Bessie Dodge, and went even farther in the case of Slade

YATES ASKS ABOUT MOB.

GOVERNOR WRITES TO SHERIFFS CONCERNING LYNCHINGS.

Tells Officers in Vermillion, St. Clair, and Alexander Counties That Lawlessness Is Growing to Alarming Degree—Calls Attention to Their Duties and Says Liberty Will Cease if Rioting Is Not Stopped—Seeks Facts and Suggestions.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—Gov. Yates today sent letters to Sheriffs Whitlock of Vermillion county, Thompson of St. Clair county, and Roche of Alexander county, calling attention to the fact that within the last six months there have been outbreaks of lawlessness in the form of lynching in their counties in the worst form. They are ordered to forward at once in writing a brief statement of all the facts to their knowledge in regard to the recent lynchings, together with any recommendations they may have to make, and what means might have been adopted to prevent such lynchings; also state what steps have been taken to detect and punish the members of the mobs.

Gov. Yates states that the information received will not be published.

Yates Addresses Colored Troops.

Gov. Yates this afternoon, accompanied by his military staff, reviewed the Eighty-first, Illinois National Guard, colored, at Camp Lincoln. The governor made a short address, in which he expressed his views of the recent lynchings in Illinois. He stated that he did not consider the recent trouble in the light of a race trouble or the negro question, but in the light of mob rule versus law and order.

Twelve Indicted at Danville.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The grand jury returned twelve indictments today against persons engaged in the attack on the jail on July 25, and bench warrants were immediately served on the names of Harry Van Gundy, Harry Renick, Cicero Davis, William Pettis, Isaac Newton Blade, Horace Murphy, William Redwin, John Kress, John Isom, John Walton, Richard Roberts, and Edward Hart.

As no indictments were returned against Clement Mobaker, Harry Bicknell, and Harry Devore, who are still in the hospital, it is thought the charge against them will be of a more serious character.

Negro Rioters Found Guilty.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6.—The trial of William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian; Granville Martin, and Bernard Charles, colored, charged with disturbing a meeting in the Columbus Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, which was addressed by Booker T. Washington on the night of July 30, ended today when all three defendants were found guilty. Sentences will be imposed tomorrow.

Negroes Ask for Justice.

New York, Aug. 6.—Resolutions deploring the increase of lynchings throughout the country and the existence of peonage in the south, and calling upon President Roosevelt to influence congress to remedy these evils, were adopted at a mass meeting of colored citizens held under the direction of the Colored Literary League of Greater New York tonight.

The resolutions, signed by the members of the league and others, will be forwarded

President.

A. Hayes of Richmond, Va., declared that, to make himself felt and to get wrongs redressed, the negro must use his vote rightly in the northern states, where, he said, colored votes represent the balance of power for which politicians are seeking.

Posse Pursuing Negro.

St. Clairsville, O., Aug. 6.—C. E. Burns, a negro lawyer, tonight criminally assaulted Mrs. M. E. Stowe. She is in a critical condition. A posse with bloodhounds is on the trail of the negro and he will be lynched if caught.

LAW'S DELAY FOR WHITE MAN.

Negroes Quote a Case Where Trial Is Delayed, but No Violence Is Thought Of.

Representatives of the Afro-American league declare they have excellent material for a new sermon on "The Law's Delay." They are ready to furnish it to the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, the Wilmington, Del., preacher, whose recent sermon on the subject was followed by the burning at the stake of George White, a negro. In the present case it was a colored girl who suffered, and a white man who is accused.

It was as long ago as the afternoon of March 10, they say, that Edith Fleming, a colored servant, fled from the house of her employer at 4619 Wentworth avenue, and showed her torn clothing, scratched and lacerated face, and bruised throat in support of a story she told neighbors of her own race. Yesterday the girl was compelled to acquiesce to a further continuance of the charge which she made against James O'Brien, son of an Englewood policeman.

"I suppose that thousands of colored people know of the charges made by Miss Fleming, and of the long delays," said Former County Commissioner Wright, who, with B. F. Mosely, was employed by the league to look after the girl's interests. "I haven't heard any of them talk of violence, however."

According to Mr. Wright, the girl made complaint to the stockyard police at once, and a day or so later the case was dismissed in the police court without giving Miss Fleming a chance to call her witnesses.

Under the advice of Wright & Mosely a complaint was made before Justice Wolff and O'Brien was arrested. Two continuances were secured, and then a change of venue to the late Justice Hall was taken by the defense. After Mr. Hall's death another complaint was made before Justice Wolff, and twice again the case was continued by the defense. Yesterday a change of venue was taken to Justice Cochrane and another continuance to July 9 was granted.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY RIOTERS.

The coroner's jury at Danville could not find a witness who was able to give the name of one of the men who took part in the lynching of the negro Metcalf. Several policemen were at the station house when the mob broke in. They are supposed, in a place of the size of Danville, to be pretty familiar with the faces of respectable and disreputable citizens, but they could not identify one rioter. They had eyes but saw not. The mayor has said there were 200 respectable men in the mob, but he has not given the name of one.

It would be a mistake to assume that the rioters were not recognized because they were from out of town. There are residents of Danville who, if they chose, could give the names of other residents who were in the mob. They will not do it because they

do not wish to get people who have lynched a negro into trouble. They would not themselves take part in a lynching but they do not wish to see white men punished for having taken part in one when the victim is a black man. They close their ears to the argument that the law has been broken, and that it is the duty of the good citizen to aid in punishing all who have broken it.

It is hard to get evidence against the lynchers of a negro. It will be difficult to convict them when evidence can be had. On the jury which tries them there will be men who will disregard the oaths they have taken and refuse to vote to send the defendants to the gallows or to prison. They will reason that the lynching was a bad business, but the man who was murdered was a criminal, or at least a hard case, and that the men who killed him "in a moment of frenzy" ought not to have their lives ruined.

This is vicious reasoning, but it makes the conviction of lynchers a difficult matter, and shows why dependence must be placed on the policy of prevention—on Sheriff Whitlock's policy. He not only prevented the lynching of the negro who was in the jail but he marked some of the rioters with buckshot so plainly that they have been easily identified. Whether they will be convicted when tried remains to be seen.

When there are more sheriffs and police officers who will do their duty there will be fewer lynchings. Although a community may not convict lynchers, it always will stand by peace officers who prevent a lynching, no matter how strenuous their methods may be.

WELL DONE, SHERIFF WHITLOCK.

The sheriff of Vermillion county—Whitlock by name—is a different kind of man from the sheriff of St. Clair county, who made no resistance when the Belleville mob took a negro prisoner out of his custody and murdered him. A Danville mob is quite as dangerous as a Belleville one, but it ran up against a determined sheriff who had a riot gun and who was not afraid to use it. When he and his deputies began pumping bullets into the mob its ardor was greatly cooled and it withdrew from the neighborhood of the jail.

Sheriff Whitlock's courageous performance of his duty is the only redeeming feature of the Danville affair. While the mob did not succeed in lynching the negro, who was confined in jail, it did lynch another negro who killed a white man during a street affray. The police arrested the murderer and locked him up. The mob attacked the police station and, after battering at the doors for half an hour, broke in, captured the negro, kicked, pounded, and beat him, dragged the dying man to a telegraph pole, strung up his body, riddled it with bullets, and then burned it.

The police had weapons. They were behind barred doors. They could have shot to kill, if necessary, to protect their prisoner. They could have taken the heart out of the mob and prevented the lynching and the

to give orders. The governor, the lieutenant governor, the adjutant general, and the governor's private secretary were all absent. Fortunately no harm was done. The adjutant general was reached and a Chicago militia regiment was hurried off to Danville. Still one would like to know whether it happens often that there is no state officer at Springfield to attend to urgent business. There is no moment when it may not be necessary for the executive department to act. After what has happened at Belleville and Danville, and what might have happened at Peoria, there is no telling when there will be need of orders from Springfield to the militia to force the laws.

disgrace them in the eyes of the American people. If Vermillion county wishes to redeem itself it will try, convict, and hang some lynchers. Judge Thompson was called home and a special grand jury will be impaneled to investigate and indict the guilty parties. They should be brought to justice without delay. Lynching is murder, and until some lynchers have been hanged there will not be peace in the land.

There is a matter which demands explanation. Saturday evening, Sheriff Whitlock was sending dispatches to the state authorities at Springfield asking for troops to put down the rioters. Nobody was there

subsequent attack on the jail. They hurt nobody. They were afraid to do their duty, or there was no one present who had the courage to give the necessary orders. The sheriff appears to have been the only brave man in Danville.

The mob included no so-called "respectable citizens." It consisted of brutes, who showed by their acts that they are little, if any, better than the savages who once roamed over Illinois. They are the kind of creatures who are brave when unopposed and are a pack of cowards when determined men confront them. It is humiliating to learn that the authorities and citizens of an Illinois city will permit such a rabble to

JUSTICE BREWER'S OPINION.
Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court unreservedly calls lynching murder. He says: "Every man who takes part in the burning or lynching of a negro is a murderer and should be so considered in the eyes of the law." He will not even concede the force of extenuating circumstances. "It is my opinion that no circumstance whatever can change the classification of such a crime to anything else but murder." All who know the law and all law abiding men will agree with him.

Justice Brewer's statement does not hold out of itself much hope of relief. He himself acknowledges there is no likelihood of an appeal ever being made to the Supreme court. He concedes that in the south "the lynching of a negro who has committed an attack on a white girl is considered proper and just." So long as this view of lynching is held, so long it will be impossible to punish lynching, call it murder or by any other name. The sentiment of the majority would govern in this case as it does in the enforcement of prohibition laws.

Perhaps the main hope for the suppression of lynching lies in the education of the negro, for in the large majority of cases the lowest negroes are the ones who are guilty of crime, and it is always that class which is guilty of the "usual crime," which fortunately is not the "usual" one. It lies also in the education of white sentiment, especially in the lower class of the whites, in the prompter enforcement of justice, and, as Justice Brewer suggests, "in proper legislation." The realization of these hopes necessarily will be slow in coming. It may take a long time, but the situation is not discouraging. Justice Brewer says "It is my belief that there soon will be a popular reaction against this wholesale lynching fever which seems to have swept the country of late." The justice overstates the case, though he expresses the popular supposition. Lynching has not been committed by "wholesale" of late. There have been proportionately no more lynchings this year than during the last five years.

LOUISIANA WOMAN LYNCHED.

Accused of Killing Planter's Daughter with Poisoned Lemonade—Mob Hangs Her to Tree.

Shreveport, La., July 26.—[Special.]—Jennie Steers, a negro woman, who, it was charged, gave 16 year old Elizabeth Dolan a glass of poisoned lemonade, causing her death, was lynched on the Beard plantation near here last night. The mob took her to a tree, placed a rope around her neck and demanded a confession. The woman refused and was hanged. While the body was suspended several bullets were fired into it by bystanders.

Miss Dolan, the victim, was the daughter of a planter. A mob traced the woman to her hiding place and brought her back to the scene of her crime. The funeral of the victim was in progress when the mob returned.

It is believed that the negroess also was guilty of the murder of Mrs. Frank Matthews, whose mysterious and violent death took place several months ago. She was employed by Mrs. Matthews as a servant.

Mob Would Lynch Detective.

Scranton, Pa., July 26.—An attempt to lynch John Peel, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company detective, was made last night at Foster by a crowd of the villagers, who were infuriated upon learning that he had gained evidence which would connect a score of the families of the village with wholesale thievery of brass and other junk from the company's property.

Peel was attacked at a hotel while waiting for a train. When the mob made its attack with cries of "lynch him," the detective drew his revolver and began pulling the trigger, but there was something wrong and the cartridges were not exploded.

Peel gained the waiting room while the mob was held at bay by his leveled revolver and he locked himself in.

Four Sought by a Mob.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—Thomas, Nick, and W. R. Nydem and William McComb, charged with having assaulted and killed Gertie Gibson, aged 9, at Bloomfield, were brought here today for safe keeping in the St. Louis jail, as a mob had attempted to take the four prisoners by force at Bloomfield and Lynch them.

Mob Lynches Innocent Man.

Savannah, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—Several days ago a negro, supposed to be Ed Claus, was lynched near Eastman, Ga., for assaulting Miss Susie Johnson, a young school teacher. The negro protested he was not Claus and asked for time to prove his statement. But the mob was merciless. It now transpires that the negro was not Claus and had never seen Miss Johnson. Claus, who assaulted the girl, has been located near Darien, Ga., and officers passed through here tonight to secure him. It is believed Claus will be taken from the officers and lynched.

NEGROES INTER AT MOB.

COLORED CLERGYMEN CONDEMN LYNCHING AT DANVILLE.

One Says There Is Danger of a Race War in Chicago and Warns His People to Keep Out of Fights and Troubles on Street—Bishop Grant Would Disfranchise Participants in These Scenes of Violence—Other Citizens Censure Disturbances.

Negro clergymen of Chicago were moved to bitterness by the Danville lynching and condemned the action of Saturday night's mob in unmeasured words. That Illinois should be disgraced by two lynchings within a few weeks was interpreted by them as a reflection on the temperament of its citizens.

One of these preachers saw in the increase of mob violence in the north a menace to the peace of Chicago. Talking to a colored congregation, he said that this city, with its large negro population, was in danger of a race war, and cautioned his people to guard against it.

But the negro clergy were not alone in condemning this violence. Pastors of other churches and citizens generally added their protest. Through the united sentiment of censure, however, there was some praise for the sheriff and his assistants in defending the law.

Fears Race War in Chicago.

"I think I am as familiar with the conditions among the colored people of Chicago as any one, and it is with this knowledge that I say there is great danger of a race war in Chicago."

Thus spoke the Rev. William Gray, the colored pastor of Butler mission, 224 Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. In his audience were nearly 200 of the most intelligent men of the colored race in Chicago.

"I know the feeling which exists among the colored people of the south side," continued the preacher, "and it makes me feel that trouble once started would be hard to check. It lies with you to prevent it. You must be careful how you conduct yourselves. Above all avoid fights and trouble in the streets, and impress the necessity of this on all of your colored brethren."

"I know you have taken the stand that you will protect yourselves against outrages, but remember first of all that there is a law, and that this law is working for your good. If you have been injured by any one, leave it to the law to remedy."

"This Danville outrage might easily have been avoided had it not been that we have a kindergarten governor. If he had taken the step that should have been taken to punish those who lynched a colored man at Belleville instead of taking a junket to Europe, the example undoubtedly would have been sufficient to prevent the Danville atrocity."

Would Disfranchise Mobs.

Disfranchisement for all voters known to have participated in a lynching is the remedy suggested by Bishop Abraham Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

"If the right of franchise is withheld from the ignorant, how much more necessary is it to withhold it from those who break the most sacred laws of our country," said the bishop yesterday.

"When great states like Illinois and Indiana can organize mobs and put people to death, we have reached a point where we don't know what to expect next. In no other civilized country of the world is such a condition known."

Views of Other Colored Clergy.

Opinions of some of the other colored clergymen of Chicago regarding the lynching are as follows:

The Rev. A. J. Carey, Quinn chapel—I feel that such utterances from the pulpit as those of the Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the First Congregational church of this city and the Rev. Mr. Elmwood of Wilmington, Del., are largely responsible for the spirit of lawlessness in this country. I am waiting to see what action will be taken by Gov. Yates—to see whether he will prove himself a man of such righteousness, courage, and manhood as is Gov. Duffin of Indiana.

The Rev. G. M. Tillman, St. John's African Methodist Episcopal church—This nation cannot expect to maintain law and order by permitting the perpetration of such acts against a helpless people.

The Rev. A. L. Murray, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church—It was one of the most dastardly deeds committed in the history of the state. We would not see anything better in the south, but we are shocked that it should have occurred in this state.

The Rev. J. C. Anderson, Way. It is especially unfortunate that this should have occurred in this state, hoped that every possible means will be by those in authority to see that the law is enforced, rather than punishment should be meted out by an infuriated mob.

Condemned by Citizens.

Among other clergymen and citizens the was united condemnation of the lynching, is shown by the following:

Prof. Herbert L. Willett, University of Chi-

cago—The thing that struck me in the accounts of the lynching was the nerve of the sheriff. In a case like that I believe the essential thing is that the sheriff shall maintain his authority, even if it is necessary to kill half a dozen people. I would rather see a mob fired into and men shot down, even for the sake of one criminal, than that all principles of justice and law should be overthrown by an enraged mob.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago—Lynching is murder as much as any other method of killing men, and as such ought to be punished. It is due to failure of our judicial system to provide expeditious punishment for crimes.

The Rev. Frank C. Du Moulin of St. Peter's Episcopal church—The lynching was most iniquitous, and words can scarcely be chosen

strong enough for its condemnation. Measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of criminality. The state has a duty to do. It needs to suppress lynching.

The Rev. L. A. Crandall, Memorial Episcopal church—The increase of the mob spirit and lawlessness in all parts of the country is appalling. There should be prompt and enforcement of existing laws, and, if needed, additional legislation should be enacted. Good people should stand together in opposition to such lawlessness.

No Excuse for the Mob.

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago—No possible excuse for the violence of the Danville mob can be found. The lawlessness that seems to be on an increase in this country is a dangerous thing; it is impossible to tell where it will stop. Criminal trials are too slow and uncertain in their execution in this country. If they were as prompt in punishing the guilty as they are in England, it is possible there would be less mob violence.

Witnessed the Lynching.

George A. Brown, founder of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Industrial school, a colored manual training institution in Danville, is a refugee from that city. He arrived in Chicago last evening, having witnessed the lynching.

"This was not the first lynching or burning I have seen," said Mr. Brown. "I am not surprised at the act of violence, for not only in my own city, but even in Chicago and other northern cities negroes will be lynched unless prompt measures are taken to better the mental and moral condition of the younger element."

"Had no crime been committed by the negro James Wilson, there would have been no argument between the negro J. D. Mayfield, who murdered Henry Getteman, the white man. Nevertheless all intelligent people, white or colored, deplore the foolish, hasty way these mobs take the law into their own hands. Lynchings have never occurred unless urged by the ignorant people of a community, who would just as soon lynch a white man as a negro."

STOP LYNCHING, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

President Declares Growing Tendency to Mob Violence Is Driving Republic to Anarchy.

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

Letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana Points Out the Danger Which Menaces Civilization.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt has sounded a note of alarm over the increasing tendency toward the punishment of crime by mob violence.

In a letter to Gov. Durbin of Indiana the president warns the people of the entire nation that the permitting or condoning mob violence they are weakening the bonds of civilization and increasing the chances of the overthrow of the republic and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

"Lynch Law Is Lawlessness."

The president calls on enlightened public sentiment to oppose with all its influence the tendency to mob violence. He declares that lynch law is lawlessness, that lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and that when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one crime they are certain to begin to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes.

Leads to Other Crimes.

The president points out that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture to avenge crimes of a revolting description, other lawless bodies will use torture to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

President Roosevelt vigorously urges that the penalty for that crime which most frequently induces a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be demonstrated "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

Roosevelt's Letter in Full.

President Roosevelt's letter to the governor of Indiana was made public tonight. It is as follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1903.—My Dear Gov. Durbin: Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching.

"I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all free men must, that the well being, indeed the existence, of the republic depends upon that spirit of orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the state which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern

Cause for Grave Alarm.

"All thoughtful men must feel the greatest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous form so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims—on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal.

"In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description, a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever. The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong.

Negro Has Duty to Perform.

"In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in inexplicable and unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race, and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore, in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense, which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.

Reforms in Laws Needed.

"It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges, and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment.

"The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted that they should be; but, subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely, and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay.

"But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the

least diminish our horror at the way in which it has become customary to avenge these crimes and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom. It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently light on innocent people, and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy. But even where the real criminal is reached the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great.

"Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which, when once seen, can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousandfold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed, the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his own handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

Lynching Breeds Lynching.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but, as a matter of fact, lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such fashion.

"Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching in which the lynchers go unpunished to himself take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases.

"The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one cause, they are certain to begin to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes. In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not for rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder, and even less heinous offenses.

"Moreover, the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description, other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

Tendency Toward Brute Law.

"Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy unite to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down.

"As a people we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men without regard to differences of race, fortune, creed, or color. We forfeit the right so to speak when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak.

Peril for the Nation.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connivance and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The corner stone of this republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a

system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind."

Georgia's Governor Approves.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The views on lynching and mob law expressed by President Roosevelt in his letter to Gov. Durbin of Indiana were communicated to Gov. Terrell by telephone last night. Gov. Terrell said:

"I think President Roosevelt is on the right line, and I am in hearty accord with the views he expressed. The majesty of the law should be upheld, but at the same time there should be a prompt and speedy trial of the offenders in the case of that crime which most frequently excites the anger of mobs and leads to lynchings, and the punishment should not be delayed by technicalities. That is the way we do it in Georgia.

"It is interesting in this connection to note that the numerous lynchings in the north and northwest of late have brought forth such an expression from the president, while the number of them in the south has been so few within the same period as to attract little or no attention."